

# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

*The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

AUGUST 1, 1938



**Liatris Scariosa Alba**



**A. A. N. Convention at Detroit**  
**Landscape Development of Highways**  
**Cousins of the Lily**  
**Charlie Chestnut on Ups and Downs**

# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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## REVITALIZED.

Those who three or four years ago first spoke of the program of reorganization which now has been effected in the American Association of Nurserymen used to employ the word "revitalization" in this connection. The convention at Detroit, July 18 to 21, gave every evidence that their term now applied to the national body.

A gain in membership in one year from 337 to 607 is an important exhibit in itself. The attendance at the convention—more important, at the sessions—was another sign. The attention given by the delegates to the board of governors to their duties showed recognition of the responsibilities they have.

The membership at large, as represented at Detroit, was no less enthusiastic and active. That the conventions under the new by-laws will not be composed merely of the delegates whose transportation is partly paid was revealed by the attendance figures. The badges taken up indicated 199 member firms present, while the delegates numbered fifty-six. The extremes of the country, New England and the Pacific coast, were better represented than for a number of years, sufficient indication that the interest in the association is truly national in scope.

## GRAPE-BERRY MOTH.

Fighting the grape-berry moth is a case of taking a "stitch in time," for efforts at control after the injury is discovered are too late to do any good. The time to control the pest

is shortly after the blossom period, when the caterpillars are feeding on the stems and young fruit.

The blossom clusters should be examined frequently until the grapes are the size of small peas for any signs of webbing by the larvæ of the grape-berry moth. If the insects are present in any number, a thorough application of a lead arsenate spray should be made immediately after the grapes have set. Later applications will introduce spray residue problems.

## PHILADELPHIA TREE REPORT.

The report of the Fairmount park commission presented by Samuel N. Baxter shows that of the total number of trees planted in Philadelphia in 1937, 2,062 were planted as W.P.A. projects and 1,991 by homeowners and the city.

The report while listing the varieties of trees planted is not an indication of the popularity of any particular variety.

It is shown that the Oriental plane tree is considered as the best tree for mid-city planting. Norway maple closely follows the Oriental plane tree in popularity. Where it is adaptable, the ginkgo is recommended because of its immunity to insect attack.

For suburban streets, where growing conditions are more favorable, the following trees are favored in order of their listing: American and European elm; sugar maple; red, pin and scarlet oak; silver linden; tulip, and catalpa.

It is interesting to note in the report that in 1937 there were 489 poplars removed from the city streets while none were planted, as was the case with silver maple, with 173 removed and no plantings.

## PERSIMMON WILT.

A fungous disease in the form of a wilt has been reported as attacking persimmon trees in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. First indication of the disease, which rapidly kills the trees, is a wilting and discoloration of the leaves accompanied by fine brownish black streaks in the new wood rings. The wilted foliage

of the affected tree is in sharp contrast to the dark green leaves of healthy trees.

Much work is being done by federal officials at the persimmon wilt laboratory, Lebanon, Tenn., and at the bureau of plant industry, Washington, D. C., in the hopes of finding means of stopping the disease.

## LIATRIS SCARIOSA ALBA.

Among the outstanding recent hardy plant acquisitions is the lovely white blazing star, *Liatris scariosa* alba, illustrated on the front cover. This novelty is still in strong demand by amateur gardeners, stock being noticeably scarce, and as the supply increases, with an attendant reduction in price, commercial growers will be desiring quantities for cut flower plantings.

Fortunately, the plant reproduces well from seeds, but there appear to have been two strains released, as some batches of seeds come almost 100 per cent true to type, whereas others do not give more than forty to fifty per cent white-flowering plants. The simplest way to handle the seeds is to sow them in an outdoor frame as soon as they are ripe in fall, germination taking place the following spring. The seedlings are best left in the frame the first season. Reproduction can also be accomplished by means of offsets and division.

Under good culture this blazing star will grow four feet high, with an inflorescence fifteen to twenty inches long. The cut spikes are admirable for mixing with gladioli and other late summer and fall flowers; so it seems inevitable that the florists' trade will eventually use large quantities of the white *liatris* annually. The spikes flower from the tip down, the same as the other *liatris*es.

Although *Liatris scariosa* occurs naturally in rather poor well drained soil, it responds with longer and fuller spikes when planted in good garden loam. However, care should be taken not to plant the tubers deeply; they should be just covered with soil, as with irises. Since the type, *scariosa*, occurs naturally throughout the prairie states and eastern North America, it seems as though the white form should prove as hardy.

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No. 3

## A. A. N. Convention at Detroit

*First Meeting under New By-laws Marked by Improved Attendance and High Enthusiasm over Progress in Year since Reorganization Plan Prevailed*

Surpassing its predecessors, at least of the past decade, the sixty-third annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Detroit, Mich., July 18 to 21, rolled up a total registration of over 400, including 199 member firms out of a total membership of 607. Entertainment was generous and included notable features. The business sessions were well attended and the program was full of interesting addresses, committee reports and discussions. Speakers of special prominence were drawing cards. The innovations in the organization under the new by-laws proceeded smoothly.

Fair, cool weather made delightful the boat trip up the Detroit river and into Lake Huron, Monday afternoon, July 18. On the boat were held meetings of the delegates to the board of governors according to regional groups, for the nomination of members of the executive committee, under the new by-laws. By their provisions, members from the eastern, central and southwestern regions will serve for one year, and those for the southern, western and Pacific coast regions for two years. Nominations were as follows: Eastern, Harlan P. Kelsey; southern, Owen G. Wood; central, Clarence O. Siebenthaler; western, Edwin Stark; southwestern, Edward L. Baker; Pacific coast, Avery H. Steinmetz.

Preview of the "Aquatic Gardens" was offered, with refreshments served by the Michigan hosts, Sunday evening, July 17, when the room was filled with a cordial crowd, though the formal opening was not held until the following evening, attended by a still

larger throng. This feature outdid its precursors at Cincinnati and Chicago. The Italian room of the Book-Cadillac hotel was festooned with wild smilax, and palms in tubs shaded umbrella-topped tables. In the center of the room was a pool planted about its borders to give a subtropical effect, the work of Harry Malter and his assistants. Five flamingos from the Detroit zoological park graced the pool for the formal opening and succeeding days, provided through the courtesy of John T. Millen, director, and Theodore Schroeder, curator. Air-conditioning, music and refreshments brought a social throng to pass the evenings there. The names of the thirty firms which purchased a table were listed on a spot-lighted easel.

### Opening Session.

The first session of the convention was called to order almost at the

scheduled hour of 9:30 a. m., July 19. So accurately had the program been set that it ran on schedule, or even a little ahead of it, all the day. After an invocation by Rev. Mr. Baehner, Monroe, Mich., a short address of welcome was delivered by Richard W. Reading, mayor of Detroit, to which Vice-president Chet G. Marshall responded.

The chairman of committee on arrangements, Harry E. Malter, called attention to the door prize offered at each session, awarded at the close to one of the holders of numbered tickets given to those who arrived on time. Admittance to the sessions was only to A. A. N. members, and the Crystal ballroom was filled for the opening session. Tables were arranged in front of each row of chairs, so that members might conveniently take notes and refer to the pamphlet containing the full reports of the treasurer, secretary and some standing committees.

President Edward L. Baker in his official address reviewed the achievements of the association's committees during the past year. The highlights of his address appear on another page. The address was referred for consideration and later report to a committee composed of C. H. Andrews, E. M. Dering and Charles Hess.

Charles Sizemore reported briefly as traffic manager and also as secretary-treasurer until the latter duties were taken over by Richard P. White as executive secretary and Owen G. Wood as treasurer at the end of March. He commented on the revision of express rates, which produced an actual reduction on parcels under



Chet G. Marshall.  
(Elected President, A. A. N.)



fifty pounds, though an increase on shipments above that weight. When Owen G. Wood had reported on the receipts and disbursements during the three months he had acted as treasurer, the two reports were referred to an auditing committee, composed of Donald D. Wyman, Arthur H. Hill and Herman Brummé.

The balance in the treasury July 1, 1937, was \$5,852.41. Revenues for the full year to July 1, 1938, shown by the combined reports, included receipts from dues totaling \$16,075.92; badge book, \$760; collection bureau, \$1,236.44, and miscellaneous, \$226.

Disbursements for the traffic manager's office for the full year totaled \$6,156.11. Traveling expenses of executive committee members in the strenuous period of chapter organization and opening the Washington office accounted for \$2,886.84, while printing the 1937 badge book and the convention proceedings, reporting the convention, legal expense and miscellaneous brought the total disbursements to \$12,079.19.

Out of the Washington representative special fund, disbursements for the executive secretary's salary, office equipment, supplies and expenses for the first six months of 1938 were \$8,869.75.

The association therefore had a balance on hand, July 1, 1938, amounting to \$11,830.90, besides a balance in the special fund of \$7,136.18.

#### W. J. Cameron's Talk.

The outstanding feature of the session was the address by W. J. Cameron, director of public relations of the Ford Motor Co., who was introduced by Carl Sedan, of the Detroit convention bureau. His remarks embodied some of the finest nurserymen's sales talk heard from the lips of any person, nurseryman or otherwise. These remarks will be presented in full in the next issue.

Touching on economic conditions, he complimented nurserymen because, in the nature of their business, they conducted their affairs in coöperation with laws of nature. He dwelt on the similarity of minds that deal with mechanics and with plants and soil. Because their endeavors must withstand the test of the natural laws that govern mechanics and agriculture, they could not go far astray, as did those whose theories of economics met no such test, but only that of opinion.

He praised the nurserymen as providing not only beauty, but also the means of bringing man again in touch with the native surroundings in which he earlier dwelt. He urged that the prime function of salesmanship was to help the buyer to buy wisely.

#### Committee Reports.

In the absence of Robert Pyle in Europe, Owen G. Wood presented the former's report as national councilor representing the A. A. N. in the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wood served as delegate. Summarized only briefly by Mr. Wood, the report covered nearly fourteen pages in the printed pamphlet, reviewing the advantages of membership in the body of the A. A. N., its activities and the annual meeting last April.

For Mr. Pyle also, Harlan P. Kelsey presented the report of the com-



Owen G. Wood.  
(Elected Vice-president, A. A. N.)

mittee on arboretums and botanical gardens. His printed report dealt with the need throughout America of a better distribution of arboretums and botanical gardens to foster interest in plants and provide information about them. Reports were sought from existing institutions regarding developments in the past year, and an extensive file is in the chairman's office. Current developments, new or renewed, included the arboretum at Cornell University; the international peace garden at Rolla, Md.; the Holden arboretum at Cleveland, O.; the Pacific northwest arboretum at Seattle and a proposed arboretum at Pennsylvania State College.

As chairman of the nomenclature committee, Harlan P. Kelsey briefly described the new revised edition of Standardized Plant Names, to be published by December, 1938, in two

volumes. Since between 25,000 and 30,000 new entries have been made, the increased content of this "really colossal undertaking" can be understood.

The report of Clarence O. Siebenthaler, chairman of the Washington contact committee, reviewed the efforts made in the past year in behalf of nurserymen in respect to the social security law, the coöperative farm forestry act and the wages and hours law, which have been covered in the news columns of this magazine from time to time. In his verbal comments accompanying the presentation of the printed report, he called attention to the necessity of continued vigilance, to the good service rendered by certain senators and congressmen and the desirability of members contacting their representatives at Washington, if the advantages gained are to be conserved.

#### Afternoon of Addresses.

The afternoon session opened with a talk on "The Federal Housing Administration and the Nurserymen," by Carl Gardner, of the land planning section, in place of H. Evert Kincaid. While title II of the housing act has to do with insurance of home mortgages by private institutions, title I covers the insurance of mortgages made for property improvement. Landscaping is considered a permanent improvement in connection with existing structures. Nurserymen's customers could not obtain loans to buy merely plants, but can obtain loans to pay for planting trees and shrubs, sodding, constructing walks and pools, etc. He said comparatively few loans had been made so far for landscaping improvements, but if nurserymen wished to develop business by such means they should consult the local lending agency, either a bank or a building and loan association, or the local F. H. A. office.

Because of the satisfaction it has given to nurserymen of the state, Nebraska's coöperative farm forestry program was of particular interest as described in the address of W. H. Brokaw, director of extension service at the University of Nebraska. The formulation of this program and its carrying out are described in excerpts from the address, published on another page of this issue.

Delivering a few comments on the possibilities in increasing sales by the





Banqueters at A. A. N. Convention July 20 Filled Grand Ballroom of Book-Cadillac Hotel.

use of colored photography, George Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., showed on the screen a number of pictures which he had made during the past year. The development in the processes of color photography in that period were apparent. Such a set of pictures might be loaned by a nursery firm for garden club lectures or used to instruct clients.

#### Committee Reports.

As chairman of the Washington representative fund committee, Benjamin J. Greening read figures indicating total contributions of slightly more than \$17,000, at an expense of about \$1,000. Since \$10,000 had been turned over to the executive committee for the operation of the Washington office, \$6,000 remained to continue that work.

Presenting the report of the legislative committee, Chet G. Marshall, chairman, referred to the joint work of the Washington contact committee and Secretary White on such matters during the past year. Touching on the other accomplishments of the committee briefly, he called attention to that portion of the printed report referring to the cooperative farm forestry act. This is important to nurserymen outside the prairie states, because amendments offered in the Senate at the last session provided that not more than twenty per cent of the appropriation could be expended in the six prairie states included in the shelterbelt project. Had the appropriation carried, this

amendment would have made available \$960,000 for federal farm forestry projects in the other forty-two states. Inasmuch as the seedlings grown in the federal nurseries include some trees and shrubs sold by nurserymen as ornamentals, and not just forest trees, the possibility of stock from such sources coming into competition is apparent. It has already become a fact in the prairie states.

#### Secretary White Reports.

The afternoon session closed with an able report by the executive secretary, Richard P. White. Referring to the thirteen pages his report covered in the printed pamphlet, he rapidly commented on the important phases of the work of the Washington office.

He emphasized the definition of horticultural labor as agricultural labor exempted in the new wages and hours law as offering the possibility of a new interpretation under the social security law, with consequent broader exemptions.

In regard to the questionnaire sent by the bureau of internal revenue to nurserymen seeking refunds and exemption under the social security law, he expressed the belief that some questions were immaterial, that the location of the employment was not important, but rather the type of service performed. Nurserymen should be careful in responding to such questionnaires so that the answers will give a clear picture for the protection of their own interests.

The trade barriers committee he mentioned as accomplishing the most in the shortest period of time, less than six months. The report of that committee speaks for itself.

Predicting reduction in the number of active demonstration projects of the soil conservation service, he anticipated an increase in state activities. According to a recent policy statement, the federal service will supply free to the farmer from federal conservation nurseries twenty per cent of the stock needed and will supply fifty per cent of the remaining needed stock if the farmer will purchase the other fifty per cent, or forty per cent of the total, from commercial nurseries. In view of the large demand when all the state soil conservation districts get under way, it behooves commercial nurserymen, he said, to determine the amount of material needed and prepare for its production.

On the basis of the confidential business survey questionnaire sent to all members last spring, to which 152 firms responded, he estimated the annual business of nurserymen to total \$60,000,000 and the investment in land, buildings, equipment and stock at \$500,000,000. Annual taxes amount to \$1,000,000. Forty-eight per cent of their business is interstate. Fifty-nine per cent is retail. Forty per cent of the enterprises are incorporated. The figures thus far gathered indicate definite interests to be watched by the association, and he urged the other members of the

association to respond to the questionnaire in order that the picture might be complete and accurate. His half-hour talk was concluded amid the applause of the members.

#### Board of Governors Meets.

The first meeting of the board of governors under the new by-laws took place at the end of the Tuesday afternoon session, with fifty-six accredited delegates present, several chapters being without representation because the total dues paid by members of those chapters did not reach the required amount of \$200.

According to regions the number present were as follows: Eastern, 19; southern, 6; central, 12; western, 11; southwestern, 3; Pacific coast, 5.

By chapters the roll call revealed the following delegates present, listed in the numerical order of chapter formation:

Ohio—Howard Chard, Clarence Siebenthaler, Herman Brummé, D. Barrett Cole.

Michigan—Benjamin J. Greening, Walter Coon, Arthur L. Watson.

Illinois—W. J. Smart, Arthur Palmgren, Charles Fiore.

Tennessee—S. R. Howell, J. R. Boyd.

New England—Cornelius Van Tol, Donald D. Wyman, Joel Barnes, Lester Needham, Charles Williams, L. Vanderbrook, Seth Kelsey.

Del-Mar-Va—Raymond Bunting, Ernest Townsend.

Kentucky—Louis Hillenmeyer.

Pennsylvania—Louis Wissenbach, H. G. Seyler, Albert F. Meehan, C. W. Hetz, Eugene Muller.

New Jersey—William Flemer, Jr., Charles Hess.

Iowa—Harold S. Welch, A. F. Lake, A. J. Bruce, C. C. Smith.

Indiana—Oliver Hobbs.

Oregon—Paul E. Doty, Earl Houseweart.

Allied chapter—P. J. van Melle.

New York, western—D. D. Brown, Paul Fortmiller, L. P. Akenhead, Howard Maloney.

Wisconsin—W. G. McKay.

Missouri—A. E. Weston, Edwin Stark, C. A. Chandler.

Virginia—none.

Long Island—Jac Bulk.

Minnesota—C. H. Andrews.

Nebraska—Lloyd Moffett.

California—Harry Marks, Harold McFadden.

North Alabama—Henry Homer Chase.

Kansas—H. C. Crawford.

Oklahoma—J. Frank Sneed.

Texas—Ray Verhalen, Carl Shamburger.

Dakota—H. N. Dybvig.

Southern—S. D. Tankard.

Washington—H. M. Eddie.

Each region presented its nominee for a member on the executive committee, according to the results of the regional group meetings on the boat Monday. They were as follows: Eastern, Harlan P. Kel-

sey; southern, Owen G. Wood; central, Clarence O. Siebenthaler; western, Edwin Stark; southwestern, Edward L. Baker; Pacific coast, Avery H. Steinmetz.

The nomination of Chet G. Marshall for president was unanimous, as was that of Owen G. Wood for vice-president.

L. C. Bobbink was nominated to succeed himself as trustee and William C. Vandewater, as resident agent.

The invitation to Portland, Ore., for the next convention was urgently presented, the nomination being made by Earl Houseweart, Woodburn, Ore. Since the new by-laws provide for payment of fifty per cent



Discuss Brighter Business Picture.

(H. J. Klingler, Pontiac Motor Head; Harold P. Paul, Convention Greeter, and E. L. Baker, A. A. N. President.)

of the actual cost of railroad and Pullman fares of delegates to the board of governors traveling to the convention, there was question in the minds of members of the executive committee whether the budget for the ensuing year would permit the inclusion of so large a sum as a convention at Portland would require. So the names of several mid-western cities were placed in nomination, and the matter was deferred until the time of election at the final session, allowing time for the executive committee to sharpen pencils in the meantime.

#### Day of Recreation.

Wednesday, July 20, turned out to be a day of complete recreation. The morning was spent in a bus trip to Greenfield Village and the Edison Institute, at Dearborn, where the space of two or three hours was all too short for the inspection of Henry Ford's extensive collection of historical buildings and many and various

types of relics illustrating the social and economic progress of this country. Everybody went, and everybody had luncheon at the Dearborn Inn, nearby. The early dispersal of the crowd prevented holding the business session planned to follow the luncheon. Return to Detroit in midafternoon gave ample time to prepare for the banquet in the evening.

Rarely, if ever, has the association so enjoyed a banquet. The orchestra leader, acting as master of ceremonies, injected so much enthusiasm into the community singing, the floor show and the impromptu numbers that no one seemed aware that 11 o'clock passed before the floor was cleared for dancing, and so enjoyable was it that the orchestra was induced to continue overtime.

Mrs. Harry Malter was called to sing before the microphone, as were also young Kenneth McClain and his younger sister, Wilma. Mrs. W. A. Beaudry gave a recitation, and Vance Lovett played the piano. Happy birthday greetings were sung for Mrs. J. F. Ireland, Paul Stark and Dick Wyman, Jr.

After the members of the local committee on arrangements had been called to stand up to take their recognition in applause, Herman Brummé summoned Harry Malter before the microphone to receive a handsome cigarette case presented him by the Baby Ramblers, inside which were engraved the signatures of the donors.

#### Morning of Addresses.

Thursday morning, July 21, was taken up completely with four addresses.

H. J. Klingler, president of the Pontiac Motors division of General Motors Corp., delivered a man-to-man talk, in which he touched on a number of subjects. Of chief interest was his statement that the automobile industry was in improved shape and would do better business in the year ahead. His references to government and business brought sympathetic applause from the nurserymen. His tribute to business men, who comprised everyone about us, as responsible for building the present prosperity of America and his prediction that their virtues would again in time be respected and esteemed received approbation from the audience commensurate with his straightforwardly expressed sincerity.

He was preceded by G. R. Roberts,

chief office engineer, procurement division, Washington, D. C., who undertook to explain "Government Bids—Specifications, Rules and Regulations." He went over, one by one, the items of instruction in the so-called short-term contract and the regulations pertaining thereto. He recommended that each nurseryman make himself thoroughly familiar with these provisions before submitting bids.

Congressman Earl C. Michener, from the second district of Michigan, discussed "Government Competition in Business." He differentiated between unintentional and intentional competition, declaring his opposition to the latter. He recalled the growth of the congressional distribution of free seeds until it was finally stopped after many attempts. He expressed apprehension of the substitution of free trees for free seeds, calling attention to the 148 nurseries operated by the federal government.

Wilbur H. Simonson, senior landscape architect, bureau of roads, Washington, D. C., read a short paper, followed by a selection of lantern slides, on "The Landscape Development of Highways." His comments on this subject appear on another page of this issue.

#### Closing Session.

The final session of the convention, Thursday afternoon, was opened with the report of Albert F. Meehan, chairman of the quarantine committee. He called attention to the statement prepared by Lee A. Strong on quarantine 37 and asked nurserymen's study and opinions. He stated no modification of the quarantine would be made without information in advance. He referred to the lifting of the white pine blister rust quarantine July 1 in all except certain western states. He mentioned the appearance of the white-fringed beetle in the south, now being handled by state quarantine in Alabama and Florida.

He offered a resolution with regard to the inspection of plants imported under regulation 14 of quarantine 37, now performed at Washington, D. C., urging that the United States Department of Agriculture establish an inspection station as soon as possible at the port of New York. This was approved with the acceptance of his report.

#### Trade Barriers.

Reporting as chairman of the committee on trade barriers, Lee McClain,

Knoxville, Tenn., revealed the remarkable progress made by his committee through the great amount of work done in the half-year since appointment. After his appointment as chairman of a committee to work out an uniform inspection law, at the meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association last year, Mr. McClain was named chairman of a committee with similar object when President Baker took office in the A. A. N. A letter sent out to the state entomologists inviting cooperation brought a favorable response from forty-four of them. After the adoption of resolutions at meetings of the Southern Plant Board and of the Central Plant Board in favor of simplified procedure, a conference was held May 31 and June 1 by the trade barriers committee and the executive committee of the National Plant Board. The resolutions adopted there were presented by Mr. McClain for the endorsement of the American Association of Nurserymen. A full report of the conference and the resolutions adopted appeared in the American Nurseryman for July 15.

Mr. McClain presented a resolution that the A. A. N. approve the committee's action and endorse its objectives. This was adopted with his report. Albert F. Meehan moved the continuance of the committee, which was voted.

Paul Stark, reporting as chairman of the market development and publicity committee, stated that action

had been deferred during the inauguration of the Washington office. He complimented the work of the new executive secretary and said it represented the defensive program of the association. As an offensive, he declared, there was need for sales promotion. He urged that consideration be given such methods as colored slides and movies of plant materials, state planting programs, a newspaper clip sheet and furtherance of the national yard and garden contest. He presented these matters for study now in anticipation of action another year.

#### On President's Address.

Reporting for the committee on President Baker's address, C. H. Andrews presented the following items for action by the executive committee: Investigation of social security tax exemption for landscape employees; attention to plant quarantines and their revision, especially quarantine 37; trade barriers committee's continuance and reappointment; annual regional meetings, with the executive secretary present; intensive and early study of sales aids; no relaxation of the agricultural classification of nurserymen and continued vigilance with regard to government activities.

William Flemer, Jr., reported that the standardization committee had given considerable thought to revising the grades and standards adopted by the A. A. N. and, in view of the considerable government purchasing, recommended that this be done in coop-



"Aquatic Garden" Social Rendezvous at Detroit A. A. N. Convention.



eration with federal bureaus and interested organizations.

Louis E. Hillenmeyer submitted a short report of the committee on trade practices and ethics for inclusion in the minutes.

The report of the committee on necrology was similarly submitted. It included resolutions of condolence on the following, deceased since the convention the year before: Dr. J. H. Nicolas, Jackson & Perkins Co.; B. A. Mitchell, Orenco Nursery Co.; W. N. Arterburn, Louisville Nurseries; Frederick H. Wissenbach, Squirrel Hill Nursery; Raymond R. Taylor, L. R. Taylor & Sons; David C. Stranger, Thurlow & Stranger, Inc.; James A. Kelly, Kelly Bros. Nurseries; George M. Johnson, Bay State Nurseries; Thomas J. Gwin, Fruitland Nurseries; W. G. Kesteloo, Kesteloo Hardy Gardens, and Charles Malmo and C. A. Tonneson, president and former secretary respectively of an affiliated organization, the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen.

The report of Henry Chase, chairman of the committee cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, filed for publication in the proceedings, comprised a letter from Dr. F. E. Gardner, senior pomologist, forwarding a summary of the crown gall situation, following investigations by the department, which two years ago took over the work that nurserymen had financed and carried forward over a number of years. The report was prepared by Dr. E. A. Siegler, the crown gall specialist of the department, at the Beltsville station.

#### Choose Portland Next.

Rollcall of the delegates to the board of governors revealed fifty-six again present. After the adoption of a budget for the ensuing year, officers were declared elected as nominated Tuesday. An informal ballot on the place of meeting showed forty votes for Portland, Ore., out of fifty-six cast. A motion to name the City of Roses as the 1939 convention place unanimously prevailed.

At the conclusion of the session the new officers and the members of the newly formed executive committee were called to the platform. Chet G. Marshall expressed appreciation of the honor conferred on him and took occasion to pay tribute to the excellent work in the past six months of the executive secretary, Richard P. White. Upon the motion of Har-

lan P. Kelsey a rising vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers.

#### Executive Committee Meeting.

In the evening the executive committee met to plan for the coming year's activities. Of the decisions that required a session of several hours, one was the reappointment of Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo., as traffic manager and also manager of the collection bureau. So that this office will not be the financial burden on the association it was last year, it was recommended that members be urged to transmit their claims to this office of the association for action, as a larger volume might render the bureau self-supporting.

As members of the committee on arrangements for the Portland con-



Harry E. Malter.  
(Chairman, Detroit Arrangements Committee.)

vention, the following were appointed:

E. M. Dering, Scappoose, Ore., chairman.  
Paul E. Doty, Portland, vice-chairman.  
Wayne E. McGill, Fairview, Ore.  
E. Bert Miller, Milton, Ore.  
Earl C. Houseweart, Woodburn, Ore.  
J. Frank Schmidt, Troutdale, Ore.  
A. C. Peterson, Scappoose, Ore.  
George C. Roeding, Jr., Niles, Cal.  
Ray D. Hartman, San Jose, Cal.  
Harry Marks, Los Angeles, Cal.  
J. H. Van Barneveld, Puente, Cal.  
H. M. Eddie, Mount Vernon, Wash.  
Howard E. Andrews, Seattle, Wash.  
Avery H. Steinmetz, Portland, Ore.

#### Exhibits.

In the foyer of the convention floor at the hotel were tables carrying exhibits. Following is a list of the firms, the material shown and the representative present:

H. D. Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago.—Hand and wheelbarrow sprayers and roto-power duster. A. F. Ziegler.  
Garden Shop, Inc., Kansas City, Kan.—Nurserymen's handtruck tree mover. A. B. Calkins and H. A. Danbury.  
American Chemical Paint Co., Ambler, Pa.—Rootone, a hormone powder, photo-

graphs and testimonials. Franklin D. Jones.

A. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, O.—Seeds and grass food. Joseph W. Lentz.

John Rauschenberger Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Twine, cordage, rope and waterproof papers. H. L. Van Demark.

A. M. Leonard & Son, Piqua, O.—Nursery tools. Lawrence Biddle.

Cole Nursery Co., Painesville, O.—Several tubs of Truedge columberry. D. B. Cole.

Transplant Corp., Pinckney, Mich.—Transplant paper pot containing a rosebush. Ralph B. Otwell.

Dick Wyman, Framingham, Mass.—Photographs of taxus in nursery. Dick Wyman and Dick Wyman, Jr.

C. Howard Fisher & Sons, Queenston, Ont.—Three large glass containers of branches of fruit of the Fisher peach especially preserved for exhibition purposes.

National Bundle Tye Co., Blissfield, Mich.—New Saxmayer electric tying machines. G. P. Saxton.

F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Milford, Conn.—Lawn seeds and lighted easel showing photographs of plantings of lawn seeds. Paul Williams.

Eddie Nurseries, Inc., Mount Vernon, Wash.—Field-grown roses. F. A. Wiggins, also representing Washington Nurseries, Toppenish, Wash., and Cloverset plant pots.

Besides a display of direct-mail advertising used by landscape firms, similar to the exhibit at last year's convention, there was an extremely interesting display of photostat reproductions of old nurserymen's catalogues in the collection of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. The oldest in the collection is one issued by William Prince in 1771, and several others were shown more than a century old.

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Seventy-nine members attended the Women's Auxiliary luncheon, Tuesday noon, July 19, at which Mrs. William Kelly, Dansville, N. Y., vice-president, presided.

Ruth Mosher Place, garden editor of the Detroit News, was the guest speaker. Mrs. E. M. Jenkins, Winona, O., served as secretary pro tem.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Mrs. William Kelly; vice-president, Mrs. James R. Boyd, McMinnville, Tenn.; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; treasurer, Mrs. Carl Shamburger, Tyler, Tex.

Votes of thanks were given to Harry Alger for furnishing the table decorations of gladioli and arbor-vitæ, to Tom Berry for gardenia corsages presented the ladies attending the banquet and to the local committee for the vases of flowers in the hotel rooms of all the feminine visitors.

# President Baker Reviews Year

*Progress of Present Administration and Problems Facing Incoming Officers  
Discussed in Official Address of A. A. N. President, Edward L. Baker*

Now that we are again assembled in annual convention, it seems the proper time to stop for a few moments and to think of our problems, to review the results of the past year's activities and to consider the problems that now confront us.

What were some of the problems facing us last year at this time? Perhaps our biggest task was that of the reorganization of the association. Last year, after three years of work by various committees, a plan was adopted by the association calling for complete reorganization and your executive committee was charged with the responsibility of putting the plan into effect. As you know, the plan called for the formation of chapters either state, local or regional to be units of the A. A. N., the main purpose of the units or chapters being the selection of delegates to the board of governors according to the amount of dues paid in. There were application forms to be devised, constitution and by-laws to be adopted, boundaries to be decided upon, officers to be elected, delegates to be certified, charters to be granted and dues to be collected.

The executive committee adopted a policy of helpfulness toward any prospective chapter, but did not take the attitude of interfering in any manner with the wishes of any local, state or regional group in the many problems that arose incidental to the forming of a chapter. Pursuing this policy of helpfulness without interference, a full set of constitution and by-laws was drawn up and also a suggested form of application blank. It was decided that, whenever possible, at least one member of the executive committee would attend the various local, state or regional meetings if invited. Pursuing this policy, the executive committee was represented by at least one or more members at the following meetings: Southern, Texas, California, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Pacific Coast, Alabama, Western, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, New England, Ohio, New Jersey and Del-Mar-Va.

As a result of these contacts and the splendid coöperation of the membership, we are happy to report twenty-eight chapters represented by

fifty-six delegates, representing practically the entire United States except the sparsely settled Rocky mountain area and two small areas in the east.

As a result of this reorganizing effort, all but eleven members of the association are now represented through some chapter. Incidentally, while forming chapters and telling various nurserymen of the activities of the A. A. N., your officers have, through the help of the membership committee and the members as a whole, increased the membership from 337 to over 600, without any high-powered membership campaign.

While on the subject of reorganization, the question of the part that a member who is not a delegate will play in the new set-up has been one that has been asked frequently. The answer is that the privileges will be practically the same as before. All members will be allowed the privileges of the floor, to attend all meetings and to enter into all discussions. While it is true that the board of governors will have the final vote on any controversial matters, place of next meeting and election of officers, it is also true that their voting will be influenced to a large degree by the discussion of the members on the floor of the convention.

Probably the next most important

problem facing the 1937 convention and one that took up a great deal of discussion was that of the social security law and its relation to nursery labor. The Washington contact committee was charged with the responsibility of affecting a change in the ruling of the attorneys for the social security board whereby nursery labor would be exempted from the provisions of this law. The committee was successful in having the ruling changed so that nursery labor on the farm was exempted. This ruling alone has meant an annual saving of thousands of dollars to nurserymen throughout the country. We of the executive committee who were engaged in landscape work had hoped that the ruling could be extended to include landscape labor, and later conference was held in Washington with the attorney for the social security board, but we were unable to get this part of our labor exempted. Few members but who are saving many times the amount of their dues on this one item alone. The way to calculate your saving is to figure from six to nine per cent of your payroll, according to the state in which you operate. Do this some time, and then compare it with the amount of dues that you are now paying, and you can get a true picture as to whether or not it pays you to belong to the A. A. N.

In 1936 at Dallas a committee was appointed to raise money for a representative in Washington. By November, 1937, your executive committee decided that there were sufficient funds available to create the Washington office. This was done, and Dick White was selected as the man best fitted for the position because of his training, background and all-around ability. We feel that we have been more than justified in our selection, and from the expressions received from the members we know that they concur with us.

The federal and state nurseries committee, in order to avoid duplication, was eliminated, and its work was carried on by the legislative committee, of which Chet G. Marshall is chairman. One of the main activities of this committee was the



Edward L. Baker.

defeating of an appropriation to the Forest Service for the farm forestry program. This is really an outstanding illustration of what the Washington office has been able to accomplish because Dick White was on the job and kept the committee informed as to the activities of the congressional appropriations committees.

Quarantine 37 was another matter that came up for considerable discussion and thought this past year. The secretary and the quarantine committee have held many conferences with Lee Strong, and we believe that they have considerably clarified the situation so far as the bureau of plant quarantine and nurserymen are concerned.

The matter of freight rates has been one of the problems confronting the association the past year. There was a hearing last January in Chicago in regard to the raising of freight rates on almost all commodities. Your association was represented at this hearing and presented reasons why nursery stock should not be included in the raise. In spite of this hearing, nursery stock is slated for a ten per cent general increase. Your executive committee has authorized the employment of freight rate counsel to present a brief before the Interstate Commerce Commission supporting our contention that freight rates should not be raised. This brief is now being prepared and will be presented some time in August or September, whenever the date of the hearing is set.

A new committee was appointed this year, called the trade barriers committee. The activities of this committee have been quite remarkable in furthering a program of cooperation between the plant quarantine officials and nurserymen toward a uniform state inspection law.

During this past year your executive committee has taken out membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce. This was done because of the help that we could get from this organization in the matter of advice and also for the influence that it exerts in Washington.

These are only a few of the activities of our committees of last year. From this brief resumé can be seen that many of the activities of the committees and of the Washington office during the past year have, of necessity, been of defensive nature.

It has been necessary for us to devote so much time to activities of this type that we have not been able to carry on as constructive a program as we had hoped to.

One plan that the executive committee would like to pass on to the new administration is that of holding at least one regional meeting of the A. A. N. in each region during the coming year. The thought is that the work of the A. A. N. could be brought closer home to the members unable to attend the convention.

What new activities can the association engage in that will benefit its members?

There are many governmental agencies in Washington that are potential customers for our products. By the proper contacting of these agencies, much good could be accomplished. All phases of nursery-

men's work could be helped, as many governmental agencies will be in the market for all kinds of stock from seedlings to finished landscape planting.

An advertising campaign would probably not be looked on with favor by many of the members of this association, and there is no thought in the minds of the executive committee of starting on any campaign that would entail the expenditure of any appreciable sum of money. There is, however, an idea for some type of service, which would be available for members only, that would help them in their advertising problems. Many suggestions have been made, such as a series of illustrated lectures with colored slides as subjects. Color photography has so advanced even in the past year that it

[Concluded on page 21.]

## Convention Notes

Each member at the convention received with the compliments of the Greening Nursery Co. a gold-plated button for the coat lapel bearing the insignia of the association, and from I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co. a small pottery ash tray, while the Pontiac Nursery Co. provided a sample envelope of aspirin tablets beside the plate of each diner at the banquet.

The 17-year-old daughter of Howard Chard, of Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., is touring Europe this summer with a party of girls.

On their honeymoon were W. J. Smart, of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., and his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Homer Chase, of Chase, Ala., also received congratulations as newlyweds.

The Ornamental Growers' Association held a well attended meeting prior to the convention.

The awarding of the door prizes occasioned live interest. H. N. Dybvig, Colton, S. D., received an electric clock; Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa., traveling toilet case; Gene Cashman, Owatonna, Minn., desk set; Ray P. Verhalen, Scottsville, Tex., brief case.

The singing of state songs at the banquet led Homer S. Kemp at the final session to propose the association have a nurserymen's song written for its use. Composers are invited to compete!

Members of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen met on the boat to discuss the proposed new state inspection fees.

In accordance with the recommendation by the executive committee that A. A. N. regional meetings be held annually, in conjunction with some state or sectional gathering, the chapter delegates from the central region voted at their meeting on the boat to hold such a session with the cooperation of the Illinois association at its convention next January.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hollenbach, Painesville, O., drove their new car to Detroit and luckily escaped injury when a parked truck backed out and struck the side of the car, smashing a fender.

Wayne N. Welch got as far as Chicago on his way to the convention when he was called back to Shenandoah, Ia., by the birth of a 10-pound son, July 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn., enjoyed a 3-day lake cruise from Duluth enroute to the convention. They returned to Owatonna in a new Buick, purchased at Detroit. Joan, 8 months old, and Tom, aged 4, stayed home.

The serious business of the convention was forgotten on the arrival of the youngest attendant, Louella Baker, 6 months old, brown-eyed daughter of President and Mrs. Edward L. Baker, Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fred Rowe, of McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa., are visiting friends in Lansing, Fort Wayne and Elkhart before returning.

Marguerite Cassinelli, 11 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cassinelli, Glendale, O., officiated in the award of the first door prize. Her brother and Owen G. Wood, Jr., were capable page boys.

Patrick Michael Dering, Jr., 3 years old, came with Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dering from Scappoose, Ore., to take the next convention to Portland.

The "Aquatic Garden" was made possible by the contributions of the following: Michigan Nurserymen's Association, T. G. Owen & Son, H. D. Hudson Mfg. Co., Peterson & Dering, E. C. Mandenberg, Lester Lovett, O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Onarga Nursery Co., Jackson & Perkins Co., Emlog's Nursery, C. M. Hobbs & Sons, A. M. Leonard & Son, I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., John Rauschenberger Co., National Bundle Tyer Co., A. McGill & Son, F. H. Woodruff & Sons, American Chemical Paint Co., Carl Shamburger, Chase Nursery Co. (Ala.), Cole Nursery Co., Greening Nursery Co., D. Hill Nursery Co., Du Bois Press, Forest Nursery Co., Pacific Coast Nursery, Pontiac Nursery Co., Foster Nursery Co. and Book-Cadillac Management.



# Crown Gall Investigations

*Report of Work Carried on by United States Department of Agriculture  
in Co-operation with A. A. N. — By Dr. E. A. Siegler, Beltsville, Md.*

The crown gall problem is essentially concerned with the control of knots of all types on nursery stock. Although there are exceptions, in general the various types of knots can be classified as follows:

(1) Crown gall—caused by the crown gall (bacterial) organism and characterized by comparatively smooth overgrowths of various sizes which are generally soft and spongy in the early stages. This disease is an important factor on budded stock in the east and south and on buds and grafts in the west, particularly on stone fruits.

(2) Hairy root—caused by the hairy root (bacterial) organism which, in the last decade, has been recognized as the cause of many knots on apple grafts, particularly in areas in the middle west.

(3) Malformations or knots due to (a) excess callus, incompatibility between scion and root stock, etc., (b) excessive root formations of a noninfectious nature due to an inherent condition of the seedling. These root formations are generally found in clusters or groups at the collar of the seedling, but also may occur in continuous "lines" running down the root. They persist on the seedling after it has been budded or grafted. They should not be confused with normal fibrous roots and, for lack of better names, they have been called "noninfectious hairy roots," "simple form hairy roots," "burr knots," etc.

Investigational work has been confined chiefly to the infectious hairy root knots and to the noninfectious knots or malformations on grafted and budded apple. In recent years the work has been carried on coöperatively in two large nurseries, one in Kansas and one in Iowa.

The results obtained have often been conflicting and cannot be stated as simply as desired. To mention some of the factors which may influence the number of knots found at digging time may serve to indicate the difficulties involved in securing clean-cut results; viz.: (1) Presence or absence of the organisms (either crown gall or hairy root) on the seedling, (2) presence or absence of actual infections on the seedlings when cut up for graft-

ing or when lined out, (3) general condition of cleanliness in the grafting room, (4) number of seedlings exhibiting noninfectious hairy root conditions, (5) condition of callus at time of planting and particularly whether or not the callus knitting is broken when grafts are planted, (6) degree of compatibility between scion variety and root stock, (7) amount of infectious material in soil in which the grafts or seedlings are planted, (8) soil reaction, whether acid or alkaline, (9) degree of care in cultivating to prevent wounding and finally (10) weather conditions, such as rainfall. Probably any one of the above factors may become, under certain conditions, the dominating one in affecting the number of cull trees, and it is hardly necessary to add that the results of our experiments from year to year have been influenced by these factors.

For the past several years in the two nurseries in the middle west, the percentage of cull trees has decreased materially. But, unfortunately, experimental results have failed to demonstrate what factor or factors may be responsible for this improvement. The series of drought years may have been an important factor in reducing chances for infection.

To reduce the percentage of knots of all types, the following practice is recommended as being the best that can be offered at this date:

(1) Use clean seedlings; (a) in many cases this may be accomplished by thorough washing in water so as to remove, and particularly to carry off from the seedlings, surface-borne crown gall or hairy root organisms; (b) in some cases, especially when seedlings are grown in land suspected of harboring either the crown gall or hairy root organism, the washed seedlings should be dipped in bichloride of mercury solution (1 to 10,000) and then stored in shavings, etc., to become surface-dried before grafting. Grafts made from seedlings which have been washed or disinfected are likely to dry out very quickly because the protective film of dirt has been removed. Grafts or seedlings so treated should be given extra-careful attention to prevent such drying out.

For lining out, these seedlings should be root pruned when disinfected and stored with ample time permitted for callusing over before planting. It is important, particularly in the case of all lining-out stock, to examine representative samples for signs of actual infection such as galls as small as one-eighth inch in size, particularly in shipments where larger galls are evident; (c) seedlings grown from domestic varieties, in particular as compared with French Crab seedlings, have in some years, shown a considerably larger percentage of the noninfectious hairy root condition. Seedlings showing this condition should be discarded.

(2) Grafts should be wrapped with a material which affords a good mechanical binding and protection against infection. The nurseryman's tape, as devised by Dr. A. J. Riker, is an important improvement over the previous wraps. The wrap known as Parafilm has considerable merit and may be used for comparison.

(3) Grafts should be planted carefully so as not to break the union. Our experiments indicate that this is an important precaution because when the callus union is even partially broken the stand is reduced and the percentage of knots is increased. Here again, the advantage of a good mechanical wrap is obvious. Incidentally, grafts made late in the season, and planted before they have callused, frequently show good stands. Under these conditions, there is relatively little chance for callus breaking because the knitting takes place, of course, after the grafts are in the ground.

It is suggested that any individual nurseryman can become better informed by making a few simple experiments in his own plantings. Large-scale experiments carried on haphazardly and without attention to details in the making of exact comparisons are apt to be of no value; better a small-scale experiment with perhaps only 200 trees per lot, of the same variety and planted in adjacent rows in uniform land and under uniform conditions, by a careful operator, who will make a record of all factors. In this way comparisons can be made;

e. g., (a) of Kansas and western-grown seedlings, (b) of washing or disinfecting seedlings for grafting or lining out and, (c) of tape wrap and Parafilm, etc.

In conclusion, much credit is due the several nurserymen who have given all possible support, moral and financial,

to this problem. These nurserymen know the pitfalls which have been encountered and fully realize that the results of one or two years' experience do not always hold water. Although results are coming along rather slowly, it is believed that some progress, at least, can be reported.

## Nebraska Co-operation

*Major Points of State Farm Forestry Program  
Told A. A. N. Convention by W. H. Brokaw*

In 1926 the extension service of the University of Nebraska started farm forestry under the terms of the Clarke-McNary act. This act provides, among other things, federal coöperation in the way of funds to be matched by states for the distribution of planting stock to establish demonstrations on farms and for conducting an educational program in farm forestry through the extension service.

The project was started with a meeting called by the governor, at which all organizations which would be involved in the conduct of the work were assembled. This group included representatives of the United States Forest Service, the state department of agriculture, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska Nurserymen's Association. The entire field of possibilities offered by such work were freely and frankly discussed, and while it was necessary to follow a give-and-take procedure on some points, it was agreed that educational and demonstrational work in the field of farm forestry was constructive. In fact, the possible distribution of trees was considered as a means by which the educational program could be stressed. It was not intended that this project supply the demand for planting stock. It was further agreed that by really practicing co-operation on the part of all concerned, no serious difficulties would arise. This, I am sure has been proved. The entire group that attended the first meeting has continued its active interest and support and the program has thereby made progress.

This initial meeting has had more than ordinary significance in the conduct of our farm tree planting program. The discussion of this group took into account the fact that any

forestry practiced in Nebraska must be based primarily on the agricultural program of the state. The reason for this is obvious, because Nebraska is strictly an agricultural state, and any state-wide forestry program must be worked out on the basis of its contribution to agriculture.

Some of the major points that have been of fundamental importance throughout the period of our Clarke-McNary program are: (1) That stock should not be furnished free, but under a small charge so the co-operator would have a definite financial interest in the planting; (2) that small, easily transplanted stock, including seedling broadleaf trees and transplanted evergreens, be used; (3) that strictly ornamental stock would not be included for distribution; (4) that practical tree-planting information be furnished every coöperator; (5) that a follow-up program by county agricultural agents be stressed in order to encourage better cultural practices; (6) that commercial nurseries in the state would supply planting stock at a cost which would permit distribution under the terms of the act.

The program has actually worked as follows: The state and federal governments create a budget of from \$3,000 to \$3,500 annually. The farmer whose land is improved by a windbreak demonstration pays a handling, packing and shipping charge on the stock, plants and maintains the demonstration. Broadleaf stock is purchased, under contract, from the Nebraska Nurserymen's Association and evergreen stock from the Forest Service nursery at Halsey, Neb. While it is true that our program has been developed around the distribution of planting stock, the real value has been a state-wide educational program in tree planting and tree culture. This program has been conducted through

county meetings, planting demonstrations, 4-H forestry clubs, leader training meetings and articles in the press.

In the beginning of this Clarke-McNary project, the matter of interest in trees on the part of farmers generally was not a problem, because tree planting has been a part of rural home development for many years. Therefore, it was a matter of developing a program which would encourage systematic planting and regular cultivation of trees on farms. The first six or eight years, our objective was the planting of windbreak demonstrations. In connection with this, the plan for distributing planting stock was developed. In 1926, 34,000 trees were sent to farmers. This project grew until 1937, when 1,600,000 trees were sent to farmers through the county farm bureaus. This figure dropped in 1938 to 1,000,000 trees. Since 1927, and up to the present year, every county in the state has coöperated every year. During this period there have been from 3,500 to 4,600 farmer coöperators each year.

### DORMANT SEED TEST.

A rapid method for determining the viability of dormant seeds is described by Florence Flemion in the April-June issue of Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute. She tells of the possibilities of using excised embryos as a means of rapidly determining the viability of dormant seeds.

In the series of tests excised embryos and the regular germination methods were used, and a favorable comparison was obtained.

Embryos of pine, peach, plum, Douglas fir, pear and hemp seeds were used for the tests. The excised embryos were placed on moist filter paper in Petri dishes, and after a period of from five to ten days the nonviable embryos showed some signs of deterioration, while the viable embryos showed development of some nature.

The selection of seeds to test was made with the object of obtaining representatives of various types of dormancy.

The results of the experiments show that the viability of different types of dormant seeds can be determined in from five to ten days by observing the behavior of excised embryos on moist filter paper in Petri dishes at room temperature.

# Landscape Development of Highways

*Five Years' Progress in Roadside Planting Brings Problems for Solution, A. A. N. Told*  
*— By Wilbur H. Simonson, Senior Landscape Architect, Federal Bureau of Roads*

The practical application of landscape design principles to regular highway construction is of comparatively recent date. Only five years ago the initial roadside improvement program of object-lesson demonstration was begun. At first it was necessary to sell many of the state highway departments on the desirability of making these demonstrations. In the last few years, however, we can trace a shifting of the attention of highway engineers and officials toward this growing subject.

There are now certain fundamental requirements in the finished highway of today that have not always been included. Thirty-eight states have adopted a highway cross-section design with flattened and rounded slopes, and several states have incorporated the basic stages of landscape development in initial design and construction. The need for conserving topsoil and existing trees is increasingly recognized. Topsoiling, seeding and sodding are being included with regular construction, and native vegetation is favored for roadside plantings. Highway engineers, as a class, are alive to the safety value of the principles of landscape development and are actively engaged in extending such practices. Likewise public officials are coming to realize, the whole problem of highway landscape development must be dealt with as a unit, instead of being treated as a series of unrelated problems.

Since roadside improvement work is largely seasonal in nature and deals with living materials where the exact control of the varying conditions is difficult, the advance that has been made in landscape practices has added new problems, especially in the procurement and handling of plant materials. It is natural that the horticultural habits and commercial customs built up by the nursery trade in connection with private planting work would be carried over into the field of public work during the rapidly expanding movement in the landscape development of large areas of highway mileage. However, while these older trade practices were neces-

sarily made to serve the emergency needs, there is some question as to the desirability of continuing certain planting practices where the new problems are so different. Changing conditions demand recognition by everyone interested in these common problems.

One of the greatest needs of the nursery industry is a realization of the necessity for competitive bidding in public contracts for the supply of nursery products. When the nurseryman sells the government he meets a condition seldom met before. Formerly a large part of his sales were

and they are attempting to develop specifications under which plant material of accepted grade will be obtained and which will give to the public the advantages of competitive bidding, which has come to be an essential part of the procedure in public construction.

Standard specifications covering landscape operations are admittedly a partially developed phase of public work in which much improvement in methods and practices can be expected as experience is gained. At the present time specifications are being developed, and nurserymen themselves are invited to help improve the procedure so that proper results may be obtained. Specifications in use are not the perfect instruments that they may later become in accomplishing the desired objectives in this new field of work. Constant revision of such specifications is going on continually in the effort to bring them up to the standards of latest practice. The co-operation of all responsible nurserymen is needed in this effort.

Plant material specifications appear to be paralleling the development of timber specifications of a few years ago in the lumber industry. Timber specifications were for many years in a chaotic state because of the inherent difficulties in securing a reasonable uniformity in a natural product subject to little or practically no exact control in the growing. The lumber industry has finally developed the machinery for the grading of their products, and while the problems in the nursery industry may be somewhat more difficult, the development of a similar working machinery may be necessary for the nursery trade if the industry is to render the fullest service to the public.

The American Association of Nurserymen as a national service organization has recognized this growing trade problem through the appointment some years ago of a standardization committee, which it is understood is making progress in the study of the possibilities of a similar working machinery for the entire nursery industry. In coöperation with the various agencies interested



for private use where the individual purchaser or owner depended on the nurseryman's reputation for doing business. Personal preferences and freedom in the choice of materials ordinarily operate freely in the usual private transaction. In public highway work, however, plant purchases must be obtained by competitive bidding on written specification requirements, the same as other highway materials.

The writing of specifications to cover the supply of living plants on public projects is one of the most difficult problems for a specification writer to tackle in order to make it sufficiently restrictive and yet not too restrictive. Highway people do not want to see this business fall into the hands of irresponsible nurserymen,



in the production and use of trees and plants, with the full support of its membership scattered over the nation, the committee should be able to work out a method of grading and inspecting plant material which will eliminate much of the confusion now existing and assure an increased use of better quality plants in highway landscape work. You may be assured that the federal authorities will aid the committee in every way possible in the development of suitable machinery for the solving of these common problems.

The establishment of friendly working relations between representatives of the trade and the public agencies utilizing their products should make possible the assembly, in usable form, of data which would contribute to the development of more uniform specification and inspection practices throughout the country. The revision of the present "Horticultural Standards" along comprehensive lines would greatly simplify the procurement and handling of plant materials. The confusion which has existed in the past, and to a lesser degree exists today, is to the serious disadvantage of both consumer and producer.

The shortage of certain types of plants, arising in some instances through overspecification of those types, presents a serious problem. There is need, also, of a better approach to the problem of locating plant material and establishing a suitable source of supply for regional requirements. Information on the availability of plant materials of approved grades might be collected and compiled in a central clearing house in the same way as agricultural crop statistics. The growing importance of nursery products in widespread public consumption may warrant the cataloguing of such data for reporting the same as for farm products. The respective types and species of plant material available would be more authoritative if the information were gathered and distributed at seasonal periods in such a manner. Correct information would thus be furnished with the least amount of duplication.

One of the difficult problems for the nurseryman during the rapidly changing conditions of today is to determine the trends in the future demands for plant types and species. The difficulty of obtaining certain

plant materials is often due to the fact that the nursery trade does not grow the types desired. And the nurseryman is handicapped by the fact that it is difficult for him to anticipate the demands that will be made upon his stock a few years hence and therefore frequently fails to have on hand the varieties ordered. The advantage of correlating future trends for the guidance of the membership in the industry is apparent.

The opportunity for coöperative work to bring the trade and the consumer closer together is open to such a national organization as the American Association of Nurserymen, with an office and working staff already established in the nation's capital. Much of the above kind of information has been developed and is available in the private estate and private home field, but is almost entirely lacking in the newer field of public area development. The nursery industry is in the difficult position of trying to meet the altered trends in future demand, which in some cases have changed faster than the supply of materials can be grown. Nevertheless, the industry must work out the means for supplying the plant materials for this newer and wider public field. As far as plants are concerned, as the volume of highway planting expands over a greater and greater mileage, the species used for roadside work must more and more be narrowed down to those that will thrive with the least maintenance.

On page 20 of the March, 1938, report of the joint committee on roadside development of the Amer-

ican Association of State Highway Officials and the Highway Research Board, the report of the subcommittee on plant materials recommends that "state highway departments in regions of similar climate collaborate with nurserymen's associations and local nurseries toward improving specifications for native roadside plant materials. The committee will thus be enabled to contact the American Association of Nurserymen regarding standards to be prepared to fit highway planting requirements in all regions."

In closing, I should like to call attention to the introduction of a report prepared about a year ago at the request of a committee appointed by the president of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association to formulate plant grading and trade practice standards for the consideration of the association. "Horticultural Standards" as set up by the American Association of Nurserymen has been made use of extensively as a basis for the rearrangement and additions thought desirable in "Tentative Suggestions for Horticultural and Trade Practice Standards for the Guidance of the Nursery Industry of Maryland," prepared by Mark M. Shoemaker and reviewed by Ernest N. Cory and George S. Langford, of the University of Maryland extension service. This is an excellent presentation of the need for improved grading standards in the nursery industry to fit the needs of the consumer.

One parting suggestion is offered for the consideration of your membership. Because of the wide divers-

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ity of conditions throughout the United States, it is necessary to divide the country into regional areas of similar growing conditions where the same kinds of trees and plants thrive. To have the working standards cover the entire country satisfactorily and simply, it is believed the above principle of adopting regional climatic areas as the basis for the organization of information on grading standards is fundamental. The local requirements of each region will be best served by grading standards which fit each regional use and need. Probably few of you members will produce more than a selected list of items in any one region, but there should be none who cannot carry away at least a new tolerance of the difficulties and the breadth of the problem, and a deeper understanding of its significance and possibilities for the nursery industry of the nation.

#### NEW YORK STATION DAY.

August 17, the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva, will hold a station day, when visitors will be shown new winter varieties of apples that have already proved to have many desirable qualities.

Many new varieties introduced within recent years by the station, mainly Cortland, Macoun and Kendall, have proved superior to existing sorts in some important respects, but the search for better varieties still goes on.

A new seedling, as yet unnamed, that shows great promise as a winter apple will be one of the main attrac-

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tions to the visitors. This seedling is a second-generation cross between Ben Davis and Jonathan; it is strong, vigorous and productive; the fruit is

large, red and wonderfully flavored.

Many other fruits will be on display, including small fruits that have been held over by freezing.



At Session of Recent Convention of North Carolina Association of Nurserymen at Asheville. (Report on page 22.)



## Charlie Chestnut

### Discusses Ups and Downs of Business



It was the day after the big freeze last May. Emil was in a bad mood. It was a dull cold morning, and the office was so cold that Emil was just sittin there with his rubber boots on and his huntin cap pulled down over his ears. "What it is that keeps nurserymen in business," he says, "when they know that there aint never nothin but bad news to look forward to? If it aint one thing its sure to be something else." Just then the phone rang. It was the bank callin up about Emils account. They said he was overdrawn on account of a check from the F. & M. nursery which he deposited which come back marked no good. Emil would have to come down and fix it up they said.

"Don't forget that meeting in Chi tonight about the union," I says. "Some of the nurserymen that went off half cocked has joined and wants the rest of the nurserymen to get in the same boat." "Not me," says Emil. "I aint goin to join nothin and furthermore I can run this place singlehanded if I have to. In fact I have got a good notion to go back to the milk route and quit the bush business altogether."

"Here is the mail man," I says. All he had was two statements and a circular from the state inspector. It said that Jap. beetle traps was going to be set in this county and probably they would have to put some right here in Riverbend. The inspector hoped it would not be necessary to quarantine the nursery, but pressure was being brought and there was nothin to do but hope for the best. "That will be the end if we get the beetles," Emil said. I didnt say nothin as I could see that it was not a good time to make any wise cracks at Emil.

As we was sittin there two men drove up and walked toward the office. They said they was state men checkin up on the sales tax. They told Emil he should get his books ready so they could come back next week and make a audit. You been sellin some orders wholesale and you have got to show that everyone was resold and the tax paid. Or else it will cost you three percent and the penalty besides. They went out and

Emil just sat there slumped down a little farther in the chair.

"That reminds me," I said, "there is a letter from the govt. about the unemployment tax and the old age benefit. We have got to fill out them forms before the 15th," I says. "And dont forget Monday you have got to go before the board of review and tell them why you shouldnt have your personal property tax raised. They want to tax you on the growing stock in the field." "Now take your real estate tax"——

Just then I seen Emils wife running across the yard with a shawl on her head. She had a letter in her hand. "Emil," she said, "here is a letter from my sister Gussie. She says that Fred has been out of work since Feb. and they are two months behind with the rent. You will have to send \$40 right away or I am going to ask Gussie and the children to come and stay here with us until Fred can find work. Seems to me you might give Fred a job in the nursery." Emil was holding his jaw and groaning bad. "That dam wisdom tooth is driving me crazy," he said, "and now you talk about your relatives moving in on us." "Go and get that tooth pulled and quit your bellyackin," she says, as she slammed the door and went out.

While they was talkin I picked up

the Riverbend Gazette and was readin a few notes. I see they had a bad hail storm all around the county yesterday. "It missed here," I says, "but we may get it today, the sky looks kinda funny now." And here is a article by a professor some place who says on account of sun spots we can look for the worst drought in 40 years and extreme heat during July and August.

Here is a piece from the agriculture college which says that hordes of grasshoppers and cinch bugs are anticipated on account of the mild winter, and farmers are cautioned to put out lots of poisoned bate right away. "Wonder if we will get the red spider bad too again," I says.

I read on in the paper. "Here is a article from Washington. It says congress has appropriated 7 million dollars to start nurseries. There will be 2 nurseries in the Chicago region which will furnish trees and bushes at cost to planters. Then they are going to raise the income tax," I says. How in hell do they figger things in Washington anyway, I wonder.

"With business on the bum the way it is," Emil said, "we will not trade in the truck or overhaul the tractor. I aint even going to paint the barn like I figgered. My wife has got to have a operation and I dont know how I am going to pay that.

"Furthermore," he says to me, "I have been paying you too much money for the way the times is. Probably I'll have to give you a cut again. \$22.50 is a lot of money per

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week. Its more than Im makin mayself," Emil said.

"Our stock is all in a mess," Emil said. "We aint got half the stuff we need and then we have got way too much of some. Take them barberries," he said, "thirty thousand barberries and gettin bigger this year. We didnt hardly sell a thousand this spring. And dont forget Im gettin older all the time and gettin no place. My god, what a life," said Emil with a groan.

I was lookin out of the front window, when I seen old Frank wheelin in with his old Model A. He pulled up in front of the office and got out. I could see something was on his mind but he talked about the frost and a lot of noncents, which I could see he was killin time to bring up what was on his mind. Finially he said, "Emil could you help me out with a thousand barberries? I have bid em on a govt. contract and I am having a hell of a time to locate any. Wrote to all the wholesalers all over the country and everybody is out." I give Emil a wink and held up three fingers which was our sign for 30c. "Well they are scarce," Emil says, "but I am always glad to help out a fellow nurserymen. I been holdin mine for retail but if you want a thous. at 30c spot cash I'll let you have them." "That's mor'n I sold em for," said Frank. "Take em or leave em," Emil said "I don't want to push em on you, Frank." "I'll take em," said Frank, "Wish I had 50 thous." Frank said, "a fellow could sure clean up at the convention this year."

After Frank left we figgered up we could clean up 9 thous. dollars on the barberries. That accounts for me and Emil bein at the convention in Detroit. And I guess the different nurserymen knows how we cleaned up. Emil and me was mighty poplar at the convention. We got a lot of free meals and cigars at the convention. Emil was feeling so good he paid my expenses and didnt say nothin when I put in a amount on my expenses of \$7 for miscellaneous.

"The trouble with nurserymen," Emil said, when we got back from the convention, "they dont plan and figger enough. If I hadnt planned on a shortage in barberries where would we be at?"

"Where do you get that stuff," I says. "Remember 4 years ago when you was in the hospital that spring and I planted all them barberry seed-



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lings. You beefed about it for 4 years until now look what a smart move I made," I says. "And now you are talking about givin me a cut." "Well, lets let bygones be bygones," said Emil, "I wont hold it against you but dont never do it again," he says.

### ROSE SCALE ABUNDANT.

The common rose scale, *Aulacaspis rasae* (Bouché), has been observed to be fairly numerous this spring, particularly on brambles, in the Pacific northwest. Generally, parasites hold this scale in check, although it is capable of causing serious loss in vitality when the rate of parasitism

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is low. Regular removal of old canes ordinarily gives sufficient control for blackberries, loganberries and raspberries. Control measures, when needed, consist of spraying with lime-sulphur during the dormant season. Bud growth is now too far advanced for spraying, and applied control should be postponed until next winter.

ORNAMENTAL shrubs in western Oregon are suffering from a severe outbreak of powdery mildew, according to a report from the Oregon experiment station June 10. This is the first report of this disease on photinia in the United States.

## Cousins of the Lily

*Members of the Onion Tribe that May be Used to Good Advantage for Ornamental Value—By C. W. Wood*

At first thought one is apt to think that the onion tribe of the lily family, which includes agapanthus, androstaphyllum, bessera, milla and others as well as the odoriferous onion, would yield little of ornamental value, but closer attention to the subject reveals the fact that it contains much good material, not a little of it being of rather uncommon occurrence in gardens. It is unnecessary to go into the technical phases of the subject which have led botanists to divide the family into different tribes, eleven according to Engler and twenty or more according to others, but a few characteristics of the onion tribe may be mentioned. Like so many of the lily family, its flowers are perfect, and they are borne in or like an umbel. There are six perianth segments, which are nearly or quite distinct and one-nerved. The style is single and long, stigma uncleft or only slightly three-lobed. These characters, among others, are present in all the genera embraced in our present inquiry and set them apart from others of the lily family.

Numerically, speaking from the number of species, allium is to be placed first. Unfortunately gardeners do not, because of prejudice, place it first in their scheme of things. Prejudice is the correct word to use, I am sure, because all members of the genus are not so malodorous as the onion and garlic, upon which that intolerant attitude is based, and a majority of the 300 or so species have garden value of no mean degree.

Generally speaking, alliums require a light well drained soil in sun (exceptions, if any, will be noted under individual headings). These conditions are not so important except in cases of species of doubtful hardiness, where the opportunity to ripen the bulbs in a hot, dry situation during late summer helps to ensure permanence of the stock. Alliums may be propagated from seeds, preferably fall-sown in an outdoor frame, or by division of the stools.

Many of the American species were mentioned last year in the series on native plants and need not be re-

peated now. It is a hopeless task to try to pick out all the good exotic species, even if space were available; so I shall restrict the remarks to a few that I have found especially valuable.

It is a thankless task, I know, to pick out the best of anything, including onions, but after growing scores of kinds, I am almost ready to agree with Farrer when he calls *A. narcissiflorum* "the glory of the race." This is a true alpine, growing in tufts of grassy foliage, from which spring 9-inch stems bearing umbels of large, vinous-red bells in June. That description may not sound especially enticing, but the plant is a little charmer, needing only to be seen to be coveted. A near approach to it in beauty is a species from Turkestan bearing the unwieldy name of *A. Ostrowskianum*, with 10-inch stems of deep rose flowers in July.

You have no doubt seen the statement that *A. carinatum* and *A. pulchellum* are synonymous, but that can scarcely be right if the material that I have seen (said to have been correctly determined) was true. According to that, the first-named makes

a tuft of strap-shaped silvery leaves and produces armeria-like heads on 6-inch stems quite late in the summer, while *A. pulchellum* is an early summer bloomer, with somewhat dangling bells of violet on stems close to a foot in height.

But the most out-of-ordinary of these onions that I have seen is *A. karataviense*, another Turkestan species, coming, it is said, from the high plateaus in the mountains of that section. The remarkable features about this plant are its rosette of broad, metallic blue green leaves, much reflexed and unique of its kind so far as I know, and its large spherical heads of dull rose, starlike flowers on 10-inch stems, produced during May. Both Turkestan plants mentioned in these notes should be hardy in most sections of the United States, provided they are given the hot, dry conditions recommended before.

As blue flowers are in great demand among gardeners, the blue onions, of which there are several now available, should be good property in all neighborhood nurseries. The ones of greatest value that come to mind at present include *A. Beesi*.

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anum, with lavender blue bells on 12-inch stems in late summer; A. cœruleum, with globular, azure heads on 10-inch stems in June and July; A. cyaneum, with a little grassy tuft and clear blue flowers hanging from 4-inch stems during June, and A. Purdomii, a wee mite, that is even smaller than the next preceding, with sapphire flowers over much the same period.

Let no one tell you that you cannot sell onions until you have tried it with some of these out-of-ordinary kinds. The prejudice that most gardeners profess to have against them is not founded on facts, but merely hearsay, and may be overcome by showing the plants as alliums, instead of onions.

The African lily, Agapanthus umbellatus, being tender, is not a plant for wholesale production in the north, but most neighborhood nurseries could add dollars to their yearly sales by offering a few in tubs. It is one of the most accommodating of tub plants, flowering year after year in the same soil with only occasional feeding of liquid manure before and during the flowering period, which commences in June with a display of clivia-like heads of blue on stalks two or three feet high. Unsold plants may be wintered in a light cellar if given only enough water to keep the roots plump and the leaves from falling. It is propagated by division.

Placed close to the brodiaea by botanists, but differing much from the gardener's standpoint, is androstaphium, a small genus of our own southwest. The only one known to me is A. violaceum. It is not a spectacular plant and will probably never become popular as a general nursery item, but should be a good thing for the neighborhood grower in the warmer parts of the country. Here in the north it does not increase rapidly enough for profitable vegetative reproduction and apparently blooms too early to make many seeds, though it has been perfectly hardy in my garden for years. Growing from a small bulb, which should be planted about six inches deep in cold sections, it sends up slender stems to a height of six inches. Each stem is surmounted by an umbel of inch-long, blue flowers, not showy, but pleasing because of the color and earliness.

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hardy material, it would be necessary to leave out one of the loveliest and most useful of the onion tribe, *Bessera elegans*, or Mexican coral drops. Being of Mexican origin, it is not hardy in even moderately cold sections, but fortunately the bulbs are easily handled, by following the methods used for the gladiolus, and increase is also secured in the manner of the same plant, though seed-age is also practical when seeds are available. It is an easily grown plant of more than ordinary value and should become popular when better known. *Bessera elegans* makes up a monotypic genus, growing from an inch-thick bulb, which sends up 18-inch to 24-inch scapes, bearing umbels of many bell-shaped pendulous flowers, orange red outside, with a creamy-white cup within, and long blue purple stamens. The flowering season in northern Michigan commences in late July or early August, depending on the time the bulbs are planted, and continues well into September. The flowers are good garden ornaments and make splendid cut flowers.

Another monotypic genus, according to most botanists, which is also Mexican as in the last case, is embraced in *Milla biflora*. It will not be necessary to go into details regarding the confusion the use of the names *milla*, *brodiaea* and *triteleia* causes, but it may be profitable to dwell a moment on the similarity in the names of our present plant and *Brodiaea uniflora*. Because of the confusion in generic names of these two and the ease with which the two specific names are connected, the two plants are often misunderstood by gardeners. They should not be, however, for the *brodiaea* is quite hardy, while our present plant is definitely tender and has to be stored away from frost, like other tender bulbs. That is only a cultural difference, of course, but their make-ups are entirely distinct; the scapes of the *brodiaea*, of eight inches or less, bear one, or rarely two, pale lilac stars, while the *milla* sends up scapes to two feet in height, each bearing from one to several pure white, fragrant stars, two inches or more across (hence the common names of Mexican star lily and white star lily). *Milla* was formerly mostly used for blooming in pots in late winter, to which it is admirably adapted when handled like

the freesia, but that phase of its culture is quite outside our present scope. It is equally useful when planted out like gladioli, producing even more bountifully of its useful flowers, and it is in this role that nurserymen will be most interested in it. Here is a really valuable plant, valuable not only for garden decoration, but for cutting as well, and as it is easily handled and is a sure-fire bloomer, not sparingly, but profusely, it should go far under the impetus of the present interest in gardening. Bulbs are now available, and it also grows readily from seeds, often blooming the second year. Even though it is a tender subject, the plant will bear close investigation by every nurseryman.

All of which brings us to the end of our onion tribe, with the exception of a few minor genera and of *brodiaea*. As the latter was extolled in the series on native plants, it will not be more than mentioned now, but the opportunity to recommend the genus to newcomers should not be overlooked. Interest in these hardy, showy bulbous plants is greatly on the increase. Do not overlook them.

#### EFFECT OF COLCHICINE.

The use of a potent alkaloid known as colchicine on seedling plants to cause a doubling of the normal number of chromosomes or carriers of heredity may have as far-reaching economic significance in the plant world as the introduction of the steam engine wrought in transportation and industry, says Dr. B. R.

Nebel, of the New York state experiment station, Geneva, in a recent account of his investigations with the drug.

"It is difficult to predict what colchicine and other chemicals will have done to plant breeding ten years hence, but we predict that vegetables, cereals and fodder plants, with due effort, may be changed during the next twenty years as much as they have been transformed in the last 200," continues Dr. Nebel. An exhibit of plants treated with colchicine and a demonstration of the method will be one of the features of experiment station day at Geneva, August 17.

The chief outward effect of a doubling of the chromosomes in the plant cells which attracts the attention of the observer is the giant size of the plants. In Dr. Nebel's collection are giant marigolds, snapdragons, pinks, petunias and tomatoes, some of which show much promise, while others are less striking or even inferior to the parent material.

It is expected that the greatest advances with fruits will be made with cherries, plums, apricots and peaches, while grapes, apples and pears may benefit, but the changes will not be so radical. New forms are expected to appear among the currants and gooseberries and possibly in the raspberries and blackberries, but the straw-

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Transplants and Apple Trees  
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Also larger grades for landscaping  
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all sizes up to 7 ft. California Privet, 3 to 7  
ft., in grades. Heather, assorted, 8 to 18-in.  
clumps, Evergreen Privet and Barberry, Perennials, etc.We have a very complete line.  
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berry is believed to be too far advanced in its chromosomal evolution to show much response to colchicine treatment. With the precaution characteristic of the scientist, Dr. Nebel concludes, "All of this will not come about by magic, but by hard work and will require funds and trained personnel. Colchicine by itself will do nothing. Its use should be limited to those professional and amateur plant breeders who know intimately the plants with which they are working, have clear objectives for their researches and have access to a cytological laboratory in which they may check their results and discover new lines of approach."

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

[Concluded from page 10.]

is now practical and it is a natural as an advertising medium for our product.

Many other methods have been suggested, such as special printed matter to be sent out in letters, a clip sheet service which may be sent out with information to newspapers throughout the country, motion pictures, the supplying of magazines and newspaper articles, etc. It seems that this subject should be given consideration in the future, but any plans that are adopted should be undertaken with the idea that they will be self-supporting and paid for by those members who use the services.

There has been much criticism in the past by both members and non-members that the association was not doing anything constructive for its membership. If there is any criticism that has been justified, in my mind, it is the criticism that the executive committee has not kept its membership so well informed as to their activities as they should. This to a certain extent has been remedied the past two years by the news letters that have been sent out from time to time. It seems only right that this work should be continued and even intensified, as a well informed membership, knowing more of the activities of the various committees will do more to help sell the association to prospective members than any other single factor.

In closing I want to say that the year's work has been a pleasurable experience, and the associations and contacts that I have made will be treasured the rest of my life.

**FALL 1938**ELM, American, Moline and Vase,  
up to 4 ins. All transplants.MAPLE, Norway, up to 3½ ins.  
Transplants, extra select, spaced  
7x7 ft.

POPLAR, Lombardy, up to 2 ins.

WILLOWS, Thurlow, up to 3 ins.

BARBERRY, Thunbergii, up to 2  
to 3 ft.SPIRÆA, Vanhouttei, up to 5 to  
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APPLE, 2-year.

CHERRY, 1-year.

PEACH.

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Americana Plum Manchurian Crab**ANDREWS NURSERY CO.** Faribault  
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Write to  
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# North Carolina Meeting

*Summer Gathering at Asheville Draws  
Good Attendance for Interesting Program*

The summer meeting of the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen, July 7 and 8, at the George Vanderbilt hotel, Asheville, was attended by seventy-five nurserymen from widely scattered localities in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 10 a. m., in the ballroom of the hotel, by President J. Yates Killian, Newton. Dr. John W. Inzer, pastor of the First Baptist church, Asheville, gave the invocation. The minutes of the meeting at Raleigh last January were read by the secretary and approved. The treasurer's report showed the highest paid membership in the history of the association, with fifty-four members. Prof. G. M. Bentley, state entomologist of Tennessee and secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Association of Nurserymen, said that this was a higher percentage membership than that of the Tennessee association.

Fred Weed, secretary of the Asheville chamber of commerce, welcomed the nurserymen to Asheville, after being introduced by Harry Nettles. Mr. Weed gave a most instructive and interesting talk on the Great Smoky Mountains National park, stating that there are 143 to 148 kinds of trees there, whereas in the Rockies there are only thirty-one to thirty-five kinds. Mr. Weed further said that there are over 1,200 kinds of shrubs and, in all, about 4,000 species of plant life. He also pointed out that of the 500 miles of scenic highway connecting the Shenandoah park in Virginia with the Great Smoky Mountains National park of Tennessee and North Carolina, 270 miles are in North Carolina with an average elevation of over 4,000 feet. The surface of this park-to-park roadway is twenty-four feet in width inside the shoulders. The right of way consists of 200 feet which will be landscaped and beautified.

Max H. Crohn, Asheville, vice-president of the North Carolina State Florists' Association, sent a basket of flowers to adorn the speakers' table.

Committees were next announced by President Killian as follows: Legislative, Harry Nettles, W. T. Hanner, J. Van Lindley and C. H. Brannon; auditing, M. L. Harkey, L. P. Coulter and H. W. Brown; resolutions, W. C. Daniels, Mrs. G. Latta Clement, E. G. Hayes and S. D. Tankard; entertainment, W. H. Howard with power to name his fellow members; short course, William Howard, L. W. Harkey, E. I. Tinga and C. H. Brannon.

Visiting nurserymen included Mr. Reems, of Le-Mac Nurseries, Hampton, Va.; Owen G. Wood, of Wood-Howell Nurseries, Inc., Bristol, Va., and S. R. Howell, of Howell Nurseries, Knoxville, Tenn. All of those present were asked by the president to stand and give their names and nurseries or other connection.

The association was especially honored in having Richard P. White, executive secretary of the A. A. N., attend its meetings and participate in its deliberations. Dr. White gave an interesting account of the work of the American Association of Nurserymen,

its reorganization and future plans and policies.

Owen G. Wood and members of the executive committee of the A. A. N. made a strong plea for the formation of a North Carolina chapter of the A. A. N. Several leading nurserymen expressed their intention of joining in such a movement to meet with Dr. White. The North Carolina Association of Nurserymen, however, took no definite action on this matter, much to the disappointment of many who had strong hopes that such a chapter would be immediately formed.

W. M. Landess, assistant director of agricultural relations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, gave a most interesting talk on the value of the beautiful in life and the importance of landscaping and general beautification along with erosion control, rural electrification, etc. Mr. Landess showed a series of slides in color which were most interesting. This talk was enjoyed immensely by all who attended the meeting.

Mrs. G. Latta Clement, Biltmore, gave an excellent talk on rock gardens. Professor Bentley gave a most inspiring talk on looking after oneself physically and spiritually, as well as with a better application to the problems at hand.

Dr. George H. Hepting, forest pathologist, Appalachian experiment station, Asheville, told briefly of the hemlock twig rust control by the use of lime-sulphur at a total cost of 2½ cents per year to protect a tree.

H. B. Teague, blister rust control leader in North Carolina, gave an illustrated lecture on his valuable work in western North Carolina.

All members were invited by W. C. Daniels to attend the meeting of the Southern Association of Nurserymen, to be held at Atlanta in August.

The state and federal entomologists and pathologists discussed various problems in a plant pest symposium. Among the items discussed were black peach aphid, red spider, bagworm,

Deodora borer, status of the Japanese beetle in North Carolina, white-fringed beetle threat to North Carolina, etc.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. G. Latta Clement led the nurserymen on a tour through the beautiful garden in Biltmore forest, after which the group gathered at the home and beautiful nursery of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nettles and were treated to a sumptuous outdoor supper, which was enjoyed tremendously by all who attended. Mr. Nettles had an ex-army cook, who made delicious hamburgers, and in addition a cold plate and soft drinks were served. President Killian called on C. H. Brannon to thank Mr. and Mrs. Nettles for the delightful outdoor supper and good fellowship together.

The program Friday morning included a discussion of test plots for new plants, by C. F. Thompson, of the Statesville Nursery. In a discussion of the nursery short course a resolution was passed asking the North Carolina State College to make the short course an annual affair and to stress landscape work at the next meeting.

Mr. Daniels, chairman of the resolution committee, read a report thanking those responsible for the success of the meeting.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, W. C. Daniels, Mecklenburg Nurseries, Charlotte; vice-president, S. D. Tankard, Howard-Hickory Co., Hickory, and secretary treasurer, C. H. Brannon, Raleigh.

Those elected to the executive committee to serve with the retiring president and officers were: Harry Nettles, W. T. Hanner and L. R. Casey.

The next summer meeting will be held at Wrightsville Beach and the annual winter meeting in January will be held in Raleigh.

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French Pear, 3/16-in. \$12.00  
Myrobalan Plum, 1/4-in. 12.00

These are well graded, sturdy, healthy seedlings, on which we do our own budding and are sure to please. Supply limited.

**C. R. BURR & COMPANY, INC.**  
Dept. A—Manchester, Conn.

## BURR LOSES TAX SUIT.

The appeal of C. R. Burr & Co., Manchester, Conn., from an assessment of \$20,253 placed on their Manchester holdings by the board of assessors and sustained by the board of relief, was denied in the Superior court at Hartford, Conn., July 13. C. R. Burr & Co. contended that nursery stock should be classified as farm produce and therefore held exempt from taxation. Judge Patrick B. O'Sullivan held that the stock was not farm produce and that nursery stock was not exempt from taxation in 1935, although it was for a few years prior to 1927 and subsequent to 1937. He pointed out that it was evident that the statute which exempted farm produce from taxation while on the farm was not intended to apply to nursery stock because, if such were the intention, the legislature would not have passed other acts at different times making nursery stock exempt from taxation.

In rendering his decision, Judge O'Sullivan praised the splendid brief of Charles S. House, counsel for C. R. Burr & Co., which, he said, contained so thorough a summary of the legal phases that he became almost convinced of the soundness of the views contained in it.

## PORTLAND NURSERY CLUB.

Just trying to find a way to keep cool seemed to be the main problem before the Portland Nursery Club members when they met for their monthly dinner and meeting at the Town Tavern, Portland, Ore., July 13.

President M. McDonald opened the discussion by bringing to the club's attention an article on "Uniformity of Inspection" published recently in the news-letter sent out by the Oregon bureau of nursery service. John Wieman, superintendent of state nursery service, was asked to discuss this more fully. Mr. Wieman was injured in an auto accident several weeks ago and is still walking on crutches, but he is improving rapidly.

"This unification of inspection certificate requirements," he said, "is important. Just keeping tract of the certificate requirements of all other states—wholly lacking in uniformity—is an almost hopeless job. Another bad feature is that these laws are not rigidly enforced. Unification would mean that all states would have a uniform inspection certificate, and if different states could get together with the federal government, uniform stickers could be attached to all shipments."

J. Frank Schmidt, president of the Oregon association, suggested that the state association get behind this movement. He also told something of the joint meeting in Seattle and the feeling of cooperation and organization.

J. G. Bacher, newly elected president of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, told of his impressions when he visited the Seattle parks and the University of Washington arboretum.

"The greatest drawing card shown at the convention," said Mr. Bacher, "was the pictures brought back from his European tour by Walter Dimm, which he showed at the recent Seattle convention."

Walter Dimm, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Coast association, then related briefly some of the high lights of his trip.

R. R. H.

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# Coming Events

## CONVENTION CALENDAR.

August 3 and 4, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, summer meeting, Nittany Lion Inn, State College.

August 5, nurserymen's short course, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Oklahoma City.

August 10 and 11, Southern Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

August 10 and 11, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Olds, Lansing.

August 15 and 16, Kentucky State Nurserymen's Association, summer meeting, Butler park, Carrollton.

August 17, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, summer meeting, Parmly hotel, Painesville.

August 18, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, summer meeting, Brown Deer, Wis.

August 30 to September 1, annual National Shade Tree Conference, Coronado hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

September 7 and 8, Texas Association of Nurserymen, annual meeting, Driskill hotel, Austin.

September 28 to 30, California Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Hotel Roosevelt, Hollywood.

## PENNSYLVANIA PROGRAM.

The program for the summer meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, to be held August 3 and 4, at the Nittany Lion Inn, State College, Pa., has been completed and is as follows:

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Assembly until noon at Nittany Lion Inn.

1:30 P. M. Welcome, by Dr. Warren B. Mack, department of horticulture.

2:00 P. M. Report of secretary-treasurer.

2:30 P. M. "Getting Better Acquainted with Soil," by J. W. White, professor of soil technology.

3:30 P. M. "Ornamental Horticultural Activities in Pennsylvania," by A. O. Rasmussen, assistant professor of ornamental horticulture extension.

4:30 P. M. Tour of ornamental gardens and identification contest. Sprayer demonstration.

6:00 P. M. Banquet, Nittany Lion Inn. Guests: J. H. Hansel French, secretary of agriculture; R. L. Watts, dean, school of agriculture; R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry; E. I. Wilde, professor of horticulture; R. B. Meaney, chief nursery inspector, and R. P. Meahl, assistant professor ornamental horticulture.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

9:00 A. M. "Business Management," by H. W. Stover, assistant professor of economics in arts and science extension.

10:00 A. M. Business meeting and report of delegates to American Association of Nurserymen convention.

## OKLAHOMA SHORT COURSE.

A nurserymen's short course will be held at the Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, August 5, in conjunction with the farmers' week program. Among the subjects of interest to nurserymen that will be discussed are: "New Developments in the Propagation of Plants by Cuttings," by Prof. R. O. Monosmith; "Insect Pests that Nurserymen Are Interested In," by Dr. F. A. Fenton; "Management of Nursery Soils," by Dr. Horace J. Harper; "Some Problems Encountered in Propagating Plants by Means of Seed," by Dr. Michael Afanasiev; "Selling Nursery Stock," by a representative of the school of commerce; "Some Current Problems in Growing Healthy Nursery Stock," by Dr. K. Starr Chester; "Methods Used in Producing Red Cedars for Under-

stocks," by L. G. McLean, and "New Plants and Varieties in the Nursery Trade," by C. E. Garee, Noble Nurseries, Noble.

These discussions will be followed by a visit to the forestry nursery conducted by Mr. McLean, Mr. Monosmith and Dr. Afanasiev.

## NORTH JERSEY TOURS.

The August tours of the North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association will be held August 1, 15 and 29, according to an announcement from William Halliey, secretary. The tours will be beneficial from the standpoint that it will help nurserymen to locate certain materials they may want in the future, and they can determine how other nurserymen promote business. In the event of unfavorable weather the tours will be held on the next succeeding day.

## PLAN OHIO MEETING.

The executive committee of the Lake County Nurserymen's Association met at the Parmly hotel, Painesville, O., July 11, and formulated plans for the entertainment of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association August 17. The program is as follows: 10 a. m. to noon, registration at the Parmly hotel; noon, luncheon at the Parmly; 2 p. m., business meeting of the Ohio association at the Mentor Yacht Club; 3 p. m., recreation, including swimming, boating, fishing and games; 6:30 p. m., banquet at the club, and 9 p. m., dance.

## WISCONSIN MEETING.

The Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will hold its summer meeting, Thursday, August 18, at the Holton & Hunkel Co. property, Brown Deer. This will be a picnic, to which the nurserymen of the state and their families are invited. The meeting will be held rain or shine, for it can be held inside the large shipping building connected with the greenhouses if the weather is inclement.

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**OBITUARY.**

**Ludvig Mosbæk.**

Ludvig Mosbæk, founder of the Fern-  
dale Nursery, Askov, Minn., died July  
11, aged 83 years.

Mr. Mosbæk was born in Denmark  
and early manifested an interest in  
plants. He started a nursery and horti-  
cultural school and several men now in  
horticultural circles in the United States  
were trained there. In 1890 Mr. Mosbæk  
left his wife and six children and came  
to this country, going first to Chicago,  
where he operated greenhouses and did  
landscaping in South Chicago for thir-  
teen years. The family joined him about  
a year after he reached Chicago, and  
in 1903 they moved to Onarga, Ill.,  
where he grew bedding plants and other  
greenhouse stock. In three years they  
moved to Askov, then called Partridge,  
in a section of northern Minnesota then  
being settled by Danes. He bought  
240 acres just outside the townsite of  
Partridge, and he and the sons cleared  
the land for a farm and nursery, while  
Mrs. Mosbæk and the daughters man-  
aged the local hotel.

As the nursery, started when Mr. Mos-  
bæk began sending native wild ferns to  
a seed firm at Chicago, grew in im-  
portance, the farming was given up.  
Today the Ferndale Nursery specializes  
in evergreens, ferns, perennials and  
rockery plants. For some years it has  
been managed by a son, Hans, and a  
daughter, Mrs. H. R. Buck, and her  
husband.

Mrs. Mosbæk died in 1933 and the  
next spring Mr. Mosbæk departed for  
an 18-month visit in his native land,  
returning to Askov to the original home.  
He is survived by ten children—five  
sons and five daughters, eight of them  
being married. There are thirty-five  
grandchildren and two great-grandchil-  
dren, besides two brothers and sisters  
in Denmark.

**Mrs. Dora Ilg Lynch.**

Mrs. Dora Ilg Lynch, wife of Thomas  
J. Lynch, Illinois state director of con-  
servation and head of the firm of tree  
surgeons bearing his name, died of com-  
plications, July 22, at her home at Glen-  
coe, Ill. Burial was held Monday, July  
25, in Memorial park, Evanston, Ill. She  
is survived by her husband and a son,  
Thomas, Jr., 17.

**CONNECTICUT REPORT.**

Twenty-eight members and thirty-six  
guests attended the summer meeting of  
the Connecticut Nurserymen's Associa-  
tion held July 14, according to the re-  
port of Peter Cascio, secretary.

At 12:30 p. m. a steak dinner was  
served, followed at 1:45 p. m. by a short  
business meeting. After the roll call  
the treasurer's report was read, and  
Edgar Brown reported for the executive  
and legislative committee, which had  
some amendments to the by-laws to  
offer; these were latter approved.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m.,  
after which bowling, softball and roller  
skating were enjoyed by those at-  
tending.

THE Joseph Gable Nursery, near  
Stewartstown, Pa., suffered severe loss  
July 15, when a storm of wind and rain  
uprooted shrubbery, evergreens and shade  
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HORTICULTURAL DIV. 4

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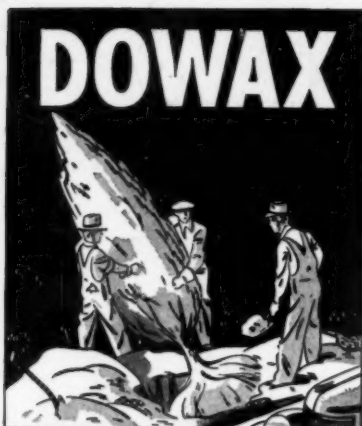
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